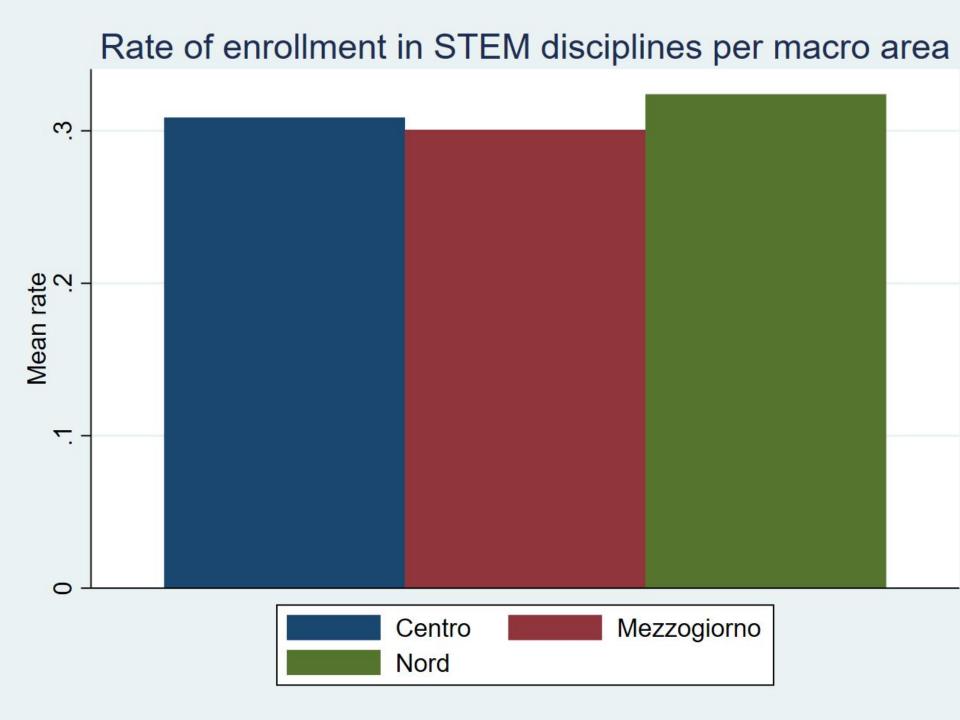
Early leavers from education and training in Italy A regional analysis



Paolo Sebastiani Gianluca Pinneri Economics of Inequality a.y. 2024/25

Research pathway

- Our objective is to investigate educational and socioeconomic variables at the regional level in Italy
- We started by looking at the university enrollment rates, but we haven't found significant differences between Italian regions
- We then moved to analyzing the enrollment rates in STEM disciplines, and we found significant differences between Northern and Southern regions



Two-sample t test with equal variances

	OL -		CT	C1.1 1	[OF9/ [
Group	0bs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% CONT.	. interval]
Mezzogio	8	.3007081	.0043527	.0123114	.2904155	.3110007
Nord	6	.3239457	.0074321	.0182049	.3048408	.3430506
Combined	14	.3106671	.0050107	.0187483	.2998421	.321492
diff		0232377	.008128		0409471	0055282
1:55	7.1		Z11 2 1 S		8.0	2 2522

t = -2.8590Degrees of freedom =

Ha:
$$diff > 0$$

 $Pr(T > t) = 0.9928$

$$Pr(T < t) = 0.0072$$

H0: diff = 0

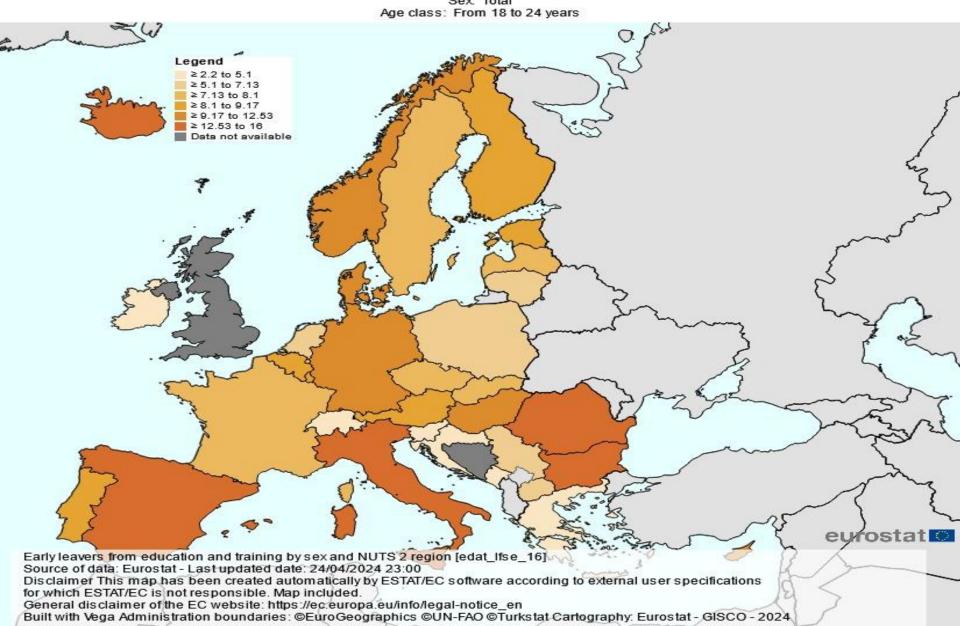
$$Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0144$$

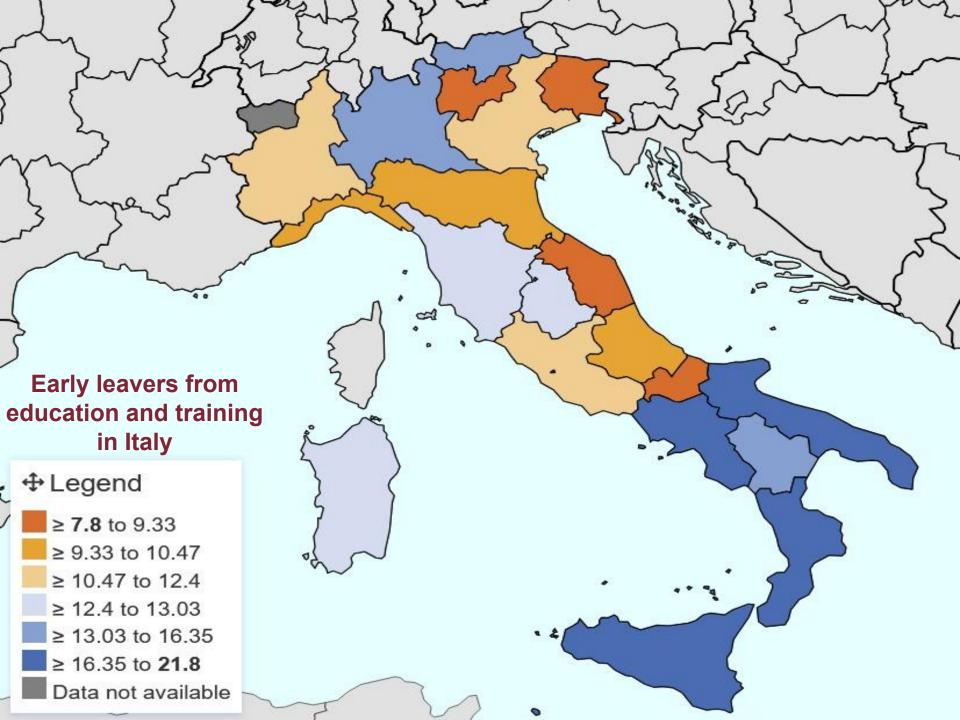
Early leavers from education and training

- However, we couldn't find a significant model to explain those differences, but this interesting topic could be deepened in a future research
- Therefore we moved to investigating the early leavers from education and training in Italy, again at a regional level
- Officially defined as "the % of the pop. aged 18-24 years who don't have any school qualifications beyond the lower secondary school, don't hold professional qualifications obtained in courses lasting at least two years and don't attend school or training activities."

Early leavers from education and training by sex and NUTS 2 region

Geopolitical entity (reporting)
/ Time: 2020
Time frequency: Annual
Unit of measure: Percentage
Sex: Total





Data

- 1. Early leavers: Noi Italia 2024 Istat
- 2. Gini index: IstatData
- Population aged 25-64 with at least one degree:IstatData

The model

$$y_{i,t} = eta_0 + eta_1 x_{i,t} + eta_2 z_{i,t} + arepsilon_{i,t}$$

- $y_{i,t}$: Early leavers from education and training;
- β_0 : Intercept;
- $\beta_1 x_{i,t}$: Gini index;
- $\beta_2 z_{i,t}$: Population 25-64 with at least one degree;
- $\varepsilon_{i,t}$: Error term.

Results(1)

Source	SS	dt	MS	Number of obs	=	20
11111111	000 000 P2000000		V	F(2, 17)	=	19.53
Model	168.44778	2	84.22389	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	73.3185786	17	4.31285757	R-squared	=	0.6967
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6611
Total	241.766359	19	12.7245452	Root MSE	=	2.0767

Early_leavers_2020	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf.	. interval]
Gini_2020_scaled Pop_25_64_graduated_scaled_2020 cons	Control of the Contro	.2222593 .1816528 8.772315	-2.70	0.002 0.015 0.981	.325042 8729511 -18.72312	1.262894 1064431 18.29281

Results(2)

Total	316.753488 arly_leavers_2019	19 Coe	16.67123	Std. err.	t	= P> t	2.5503 [95% conf.	interval]
Pop_25_64_grad	Gini_2019_scaled uated_scaled_2019 cons	_	5956824 .777381 0.63375	.2590694 .2253354 10.20844	2.30 -3.45 1.04	0.034 0.003 0.313	3 -1.252797	1.142271 3019649 32.17168

Conclusions

- A one-percentage-point increase in the proportion of graduates is associated with a reduction of about 0.4896 percentage points in early school leavers, holding other variables constant.
- A one-unit increase in the Gini index (indicating higher income inequality) is associated with an increase of about 0.794 percentage points in early school leavers, holding other variables constant.

Thank you!